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AN

HISTORICAL NOTICE

UPON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. HACHETTE & CO.

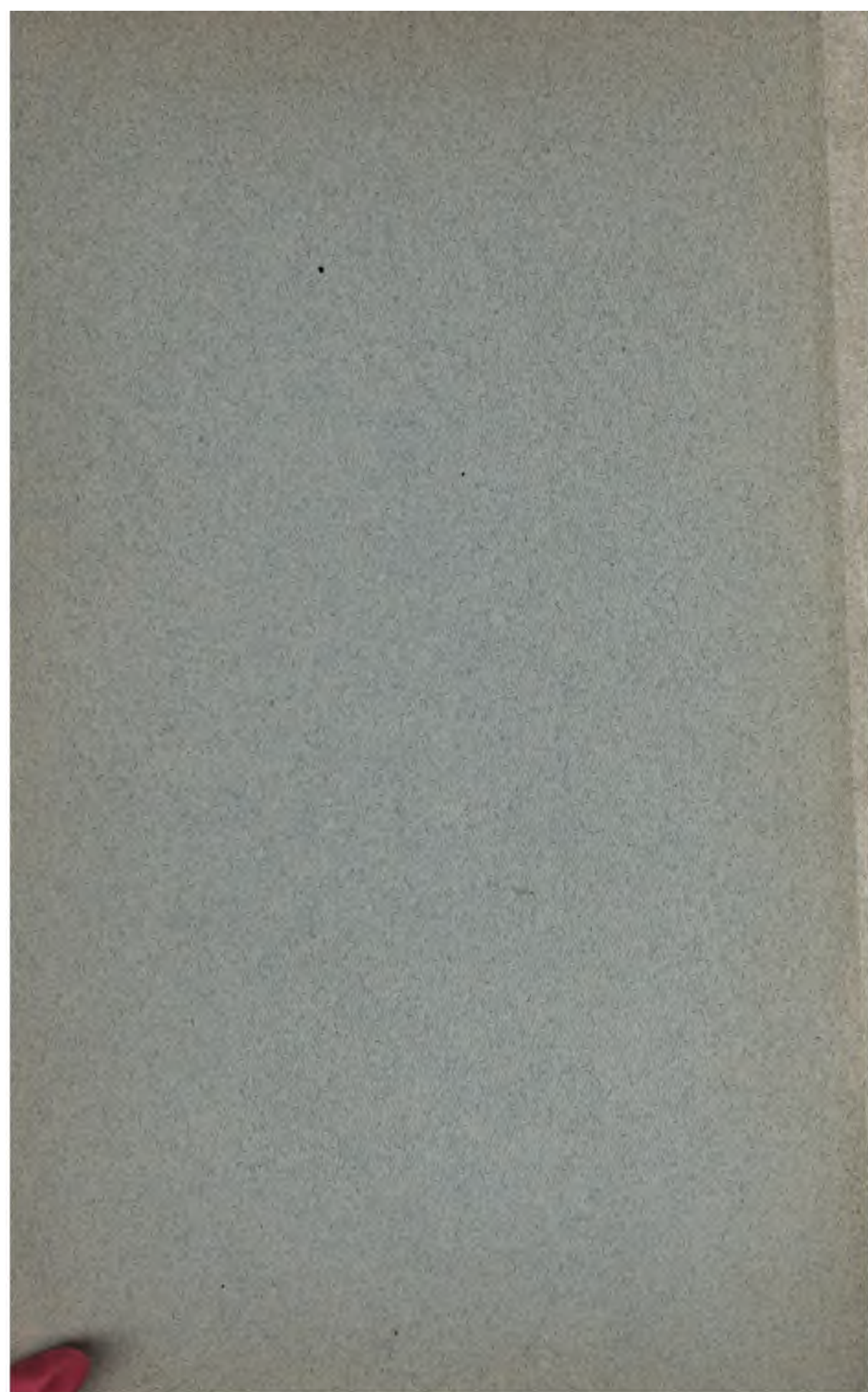
MAY, 1876

From F. W. CHRISTERN,

Foreign Bookseller & Importer,

77 UNIVERSITY PLACE, one door from 14th St.

New-York.





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AN

HISTORICAL NOTICE

UPON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. HACHETTE & CO.

8 MAY, 1876

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I

EDUCATION

AND

TEACHING

EDUCATION

AND

TEACHING

The establishment of Messrs. Hachette was at first an exclusively classical bookseller's.

Formerly a pupil of the *École Normale Supérieure*, and forcibly impressed at the commencement of his career by the measures which suppressed his school in 1822, M. L. Hachette undertook to establish a publishing firm for the sale of classical works, the object of which was to continue teaching in this way at least, since it was impossible for him to do so otherwise. *Sic quoque docebo* was then his maxim, and his firm has continued faithful to the motto he gave it at its rise. Though changed since 1852 by the addition to the classical catalogue of a series of publications embracing *General Literature and Useful Knowledge*, the establishment has, nevertheless, continued to be pre-eminently the School-Book Library. It is the ambition and honour of the successors of M. Hachette to bear in mind both the origin of their house and the intention of its founder.

We will now give a brief notice of the whole of our

school publications, beginning with the simplest of children's books (for infant schools) and finishing by those employed in the highest forms of teaching (the faculties).

I

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Our lists under this head comprise books for the earliest age—viz., for infant schools.

The catalogue comprises, in works of this kind, a methodical collection of publications, giving *instruction by figures*: collections of varied pictures, representing a series of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, trees, and flowers; the principal arts and trades; the most remarkable scenes from Sacred History, etc.

These pictures are accompanied by texts, intended to aid governesses in their explanations in their schools.

In the next place, we offer to teachers, or rather to governesses, who have the direction of infant schools, books necessary to a proper understanding of school routine and all else referring thereto. We will only mention a few of these here, a few which the names of the authors alone suffice to recommend to all those who interest themselves in the great affairs of education. *Practical Instruction in Infant Schools* and *Advice upon the Direction of Infant Schools*, by Madame Pape-Carpantier. When this work appeared, more than thirty years ago (1845), it broke forth like a revelation. Nobody before this had presented the education of poor children under such an aspect. The newspapers treated

of it with the highest commendation. It was crowned by the French Academy. The illustrious M. Villemain, perpetual secretary to the Academy, a judge always as severe as his authority was great, and whose praises were never bestowed without reserve, did not on this occasion hesitate to eulogize warmly the writer of the *Conseils sur la Direction des Salles d'Asile*. The book is a synthesis of moral instruction, so accomplished that M. Villemain said, "Experience here may be likened to a realized Utopia." M. Sainte-Beuve relates that whilst the Academical commission were deliberating upon this work, a member remarked that from its nature it was not one on which the Academy was properly authorised to bestow its recompense. Whereupon Victor Hugo rose and recited from memory several pages from the book in question, and asked if a work of such a nature were not worthy the suffrages of the Academy.

As regards the *Practical Instruction in Infant Schools*, it is an application of the principles and views considered in the *Conseils*. It points out in the minutest manner the path that should be followed in all branches of teaching.

M. Ritt, one of the most competent of the general inspectors in the public instruction, who had studied instruction in Germany and Russia, said of this book, "It is the foundation of effectual children's teaching, and has no analogy either in France or elsewhere."

We may also mention, by the same writer, the *Histoires et Leçons de Choses* (*History and Lessons of Things*), crowned by the French Academy, as were the two preceding. The works of Madame Pape-Carpantier were rewarded in 1862 by the great prize medal of the London Exhibition, and in 1867 by the Halphen Prize (which the Academy of Moral Sciences awards), which is intended for "the person who, either by his works or

teaching, shall have done the greatest service to primary instruction."

Let us not forget, however, to notice a considerable work in which Madame Pape-Carpantier has summed up the whole of her experience in pedagogy: The *Course of Education and Primary Instruction (Cours d'Éducation et d'Instruction Primaire)*. The object of the method employed in this work is to render teaching easier and more fruitful than it generally is. Its system tends to awaken in the child a personal activity, and to make it co-operate with the child's own natural development. Its true name would be *méthode naturelle*. It is divided into three degrees—the elementary, the middle, and the superior, and is preceded by two years of preparation, and is thus so arranged as to be a guide between the ages of five and fourteen years. Seventeen volumes have already appeared, and about twelve remain still to be published.

The work of Madame Pape-Carpantier is an honour to French elementary instruction, and it enables it to bear comparison with instruction in those countries where progress in this science has made the greatest strides.

II

ELEMENTARY TEACHING

Primary instruction in France goes no farther back than to 1833. In the year even that the *École Normale Supérieure* was suppressed (1822) the elementary instruction budget amounted 50,000 fr., a sum accorded under the title of *encouragement*.

A deputy proposed that the amount should be doubled. Corbière, at that time minister, made opposition, and the Chamber yielded to him. Ten years after, however, when elementary instruction was properly founded by the very patriotic and political initiative of the illustrious M. Guizot, it was seen that everything had to be formed, and both masters and books to be found. M. Hachette undertook to furnish the latter, and the activity he displayed served not a little to second the intentions of the minister. He began in November, 1832, by the issue of the *General Manual of Primary Instruction* (*Manuel Général d'Instruction Primaire*), a periodical publication, designed to show the importance which was henceforth paid to primary instruction in a public point of view, and which was destined to do it considerable service. Among the distinguished men who have undertaken the direction of the *Manuel Général* for forty years past, we cannot omit to mention the name of the respected M. Barrau, whose high reputation has been openly acknowledged by two public rewards. His work entitled, *Moral Direction for Schoolmasters* (*Direction Morale pour les Instituteurs*) was crowned by the French Academy, and in 1864 M. Barrau received the Halphen Prize from the Institute, of which we have already had occasion to speak in treating of the works of Mme. Pape-Carpantier.

The *Manuel* has always lent the support of its publicity to all useful measures and to all happy innovations, and it will remain faithful to its traditions under the able direction of its present editor, M. Defodon, but lately chosen professor at the *École Normale Primaire* at Paris.

All publications of value written with a view to assist the elementary instruction of the present or of the future are most thankfully received by our establishment. Amongst others we may cite the works of M. Charles Robert, formerly general secretary to the

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, and of M. Eugène Rendu, general inspector, who has written in support of compulsory education ; the *Few Words upon Public Instruction* (*Quelques Mots sur l'Instruction Publique*), by M. Bréal, professor at the Collège de France : a work principally striking for its brevity, considering that in it are treated with more than ordinary force and authority the problems of teaching in all degrees—elementary, secondary, and superior ; the *Instruction of the People* (*Instruction du Peuple*), by M. de Laveleye : a severe and decisive study, accompanied by a complete statistic of popular teaching in all civilized countries ; the *Lectures on Pedagogy* (*Conférences de Pédagogie*), by M. Mariotti, governor of the *École Normale Primaire* at Versailles, etc.

Our books of easy reading, for use in elementary instruction, form a collection of over a hundred volumes. Books of moral precepts, abridged works of travels, works on sciences simplified, biographies of great men, etc., all, notwithstanding their number, carefully selected, with the view either to mental enlightenment or moral improvement.

Geography occupies a considerable place in elementary teaching. Our establishment, which long before the stimulus of official action was felt had multiplied its geographical publications in every kind, does not in any sense remain in the background in the accelerated movement caused of late years. The large wall-maps, worked up under the direction of Messrs. Meissas and Michelot, and the series of works and atlases for use in all branches of teaching, by M. E. Cortambert, of the National Library (section of maps and geographical collections), are known by almost everybody. Mention should also be made of the new wall-maps, by M. Cortambert : maps printed upon linen, by a most ingenious process. To our geographical collections have

but lately been added : Fine wall-maps of America and France in four sheets, of Europe and France in one sheet, arranged after an entirely new method, by Erhard. These maps, the success of which has already been immense, are printed in colours, and give better than any maps in relief yet existing an idea of the configuration of the land.

Our house offers, also, in the geographical department, plain wall-maps, upon thin sheet-iron and upon black glazed canvas ; blackboards of a new kind, containing fixed geographical outlines, which may be filled up by a pupil under the direction and in the presence of the teacher—in fine, a series of departmental geographies of France, published under the direction of M. Joanne, and forming in one volume for each department a complete monography, accompanied by elegant wood engravings and a map.

Among our scientific publications capable of being used in elementary teaching, we will mention one which offers peculiar interest, especially at a time when the adoption of the metrical system is apparently to be introduced into every country. It is the table of the metrical system, prepared by M. Tarnier. On it are seen the legal measures drawn up at full size on a scale nearly two yards long by two and a quarter yards wide. It is a singularly good application of the system of teaching at sight. A reduction of this form to one sheet of one yard long by one and a quarter yards wide may be used in the smaller schools.

III

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHING

Secondary special teaching, such as that given in Germany in the "Realschulen," which naturally becomes one of the most pressing necessities in a great industrial and commercial country like that of France, was a thing the adoption of which was in France for a long time doubtful. M. Duruy, that minister so devoted to the fulfilling of the functions of his office, finally constituted it and gave it from the time of its adoption very considerable development.

On this occasion again, as it had done thirty years previously, our establishment found itself capable of furnishing for the new system the great quantity of classical books it made a demand for. Seventy volumes have already been issued, and the publication of this collection continues to increase.

IV

CLASSICAL TEACHING

For secondary classical teaching, our house is giving at the present time the signal of a movement analogous to that which commenced its reputation.

It was then a question of forming good classical works which did not exist. At the present time it is a ques-

tion of improving the same, to supersede them, and to bring them up to the standard of philological science of the present day. The school editions, begun forty years ago, under the direction of M. Hachette, caused a complete revolution in classical publications, in as much as they substituted very good texts, well printed, and accompanied by careful annotations, by the best professors of the university, to books as badly got up, when their work is considered, as they were empty of all philological value, but of which it had been necessary to make use during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The reform undertaken by M. Hachette was a success, for it brought all publishers into a struggle full of emulation, whose endeavours could not be otherwise attended than with profit. The reform we undertake now, less radical, perhaps, though not less necessary, will without doubt have similar results, and will contribute not a little (at least it is our ambition and hope) to the founding of a school of French philology.

Our new classical editions may be divided into two series.

The first comprises truly learned editions in 8vo., in the same style as those called *Variorum*. These editions contain : 1st, a text reviewed after the most recent works on philology ; 2nd, the different readings necessary ; 3rd, a critical and explanatory commentary. The teacher has by this means all the helps he can wish for, and consequently is not forced to rely upon the same assistance as the pupil. This kind of book was so much wanting among us until lately that we were obliged to borrow from Germany. We trust that in future we shall be found capable of furnishing the same for ourselves.

The second series, in small 16mo., comprises : 1st, a text like that of the large edition ; 2nd, a small number of notes in French, only those capable of rendering real service to the pupil. The portable form, the extremely

careful printing, as well as the elegant covering, have procured for this new collection the favour of both masters and pupils.

The *Virgil* of M. Benoist opens the series of the new Latin classics. This *Virgil* has been in all countries the object of the greatest commendation by critics of the greatest authority.

In Greek, the *Iliad* of M. Alexis Pierron, a certain number of tragedies of Euripides, by M. Henri Weil, the complete *Sophocles* of M. Tournier have been crowned by the Association for the Encouragement of Greek studies.

Let us notice here the great lexicographical Greek and Latin works which have likewise been issued from our house, and which in themselves form the greatest collection which as yet has ever issued from any firm in France: the three Latin dictionaries, by M. Quicherat (French-Latin, Latin-French, and *Thesaurus Poeticus*); the two Greek Lexicons, by M. Alexandre; the French-Greek Lexicon of M. Ozaneaux and that of M. Dübner.

The necessity so long felt of rendering classical studies simpler and easier has suggested to us the idea of the *Uniform Method of Teaching Languages* (*Méthode Uniforme pour l'Enseignement des Langues*), to which remains attached the name of the respected M. Sommer. The advantages of this method are very manifest. The basis is the French language. The elements of all languages being the same everywhere, all definitions, classifications, nomenclature useful for the French language can be no less so for all other languages, whether ancient or modern. A child is therefore no longer apt to be confounded by several definitions, often very different, for any single part of speech, to unlearn in the evening what he had learned in the morning, or to change the nomenclature as he passes from the use of one grammar to that of another. The *Méthode Uniforme pour l'En-*

seignement des Langues comprises : Eleven works for the French, thirteen for the Greek, thirteen for the Latin, seven for the English, three for the German, three for Italian, and four for the Spanish language.

As to books in modern languages, the study of which at the present time in France is the object of the most energetic encouragements and efforts, we have greatly increased our publications.

We have just issued in the same size as the dictionaries of Messrs. Alexandre and Quicherat a German-French and French-German Dictionary, by M. Fix. The catalogue of our school editions from the pens of the principal foreign authors increases daily, and we have, as is well known, applied to modern languages the system of *juxtalinear translation*, a system highly recommended as far back as the beginning of the last century by the celebrated French grammarian Dumarsais, and made use of in France in the first place for the two classical languages of antiquity.

It would be useless to dwell upon the advantages of this kind of translation, which renders the explanations more easy to prepare, and which in consequence allow of their being pursued to a greater length. Nothing need be said of the profit that persons whose early education has been more or less neglected must find in this system, for they can, thanks to the juxtalinear translations, do without the dictionary and avoid at the same time all unnecessary loss of time.

To foreign classical languages (German, English, Italian, Spanish) we must add Arabic as spoken, the knowledge of which it would be impossible to encourage too greatly in France since the annexation of the possession of Algeria. We have published a series of works with the view of facilitating the study of Arabic to Frenchmen and of French to Arabians. We have been assisted by very able collaborators, at the head of

whom it would be unjust not to cite the learned M. Cherbonneau, formerly director of the Arabian-French College at Algiers, who has just crowned his work by the publication of a French-Arabic and Arabic-French Dictionary.

French philology has also made a demand for every attention. To French philology it is that we have raised the monument bearing the illustrious name of M. Littré, the *Dictionary of the French Language* (*Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*) in four volumes in 4to., a grand work without an equal at the present day, and by which M. Littré continues nobly the tradition of his countrymen, Estienne and Ducange. M. Beaujean, professor of the University and collaborator of M. Littré, has composed an abridgment of the great dictionary in one volume in 8vo., a work of equal value for students of colleges and others, as well as for all persons making a study of the French language. M. Beaujean has just furnished likewise another still more abridged edition, intended for the use of elementary schools.

By the side of these two great works we may mention that we have just published two French Grammars, the one for the use of students in colleges, the other more elementary, and a work of choice pieces taken exclusively from the old writers. These works, intrusted to the care of a young *savant*, M. Auguste Brachet, who has gained for himself at an early age considerable authority in questions of this nature, are based upon the history of the language and upon the latest philological researches.

In fine, we have formed a complete library for the teaching of history, which must contain at least fifty works (general histories, particular histories, and special histories), twenty-three of which works have already been issued from the press. This great collection is continued as it was begun under the direction of M.

Duruy, with the collaboration of the most renowned professors and men of learning.

Our aim in forming this library has been to make the public, and in particular the public connected with our schools and colleges, familiar with the results acquired by science in each of the divisions of historical studies.

V

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION

The list of our publications stands out particularly with respect to the *higher forms of teaching*, such as the instruction given in the universities in the United States of America, but it would be too long to dwell upon it minutely. We will simply mention among the Hellenistic works of antiquity : *The Greek Tragic Writers* (*Tragiques Grecs*), a work justly celebrated of M. Patin, perpetual secretary to the French Academy and dean of the Faculty of Letters in Paris ; the *Religious Sentiment in Greece from Homer to Æschylus* (*le Sentiment Religieux en Grèce d'Homère à Eschyle*), by M. Jules Girard, member of the Institute and professor to the Faculty of Letters ; the *Morality of Plutarch* (*la Morale de Plutarque*), by M. Greard, membre of the Institute. Among the works on Roman Antiquity : *Latin Poetry* (*La Poésie Latine*), by M. Patin ; the *Latin Poets of the Decline* (*les Poètes Latins de la Décadence*), by M. Désiré Nisard, of the French Academy ; the *Poem of Lucrece* (*le Poème de Lucrèce*) and the *Moralists under the Roman Empire* (*les Moralistes sous l'Empire Romain*),

by M. Martha, member of the Institute; *Studies upon Cicero and Varro* (*Etudes sur Cicéron et Varron*), by M. Boissier, professor at the Collège de France; the learned and effective study of M. Quicherat, member of the Institute, on *Nonius Marcellus*. Among the works on the English literature, the well-known works of M. H. Taine; on the German literature, the works of M. A. Bossert; and upon the Spanish literature, the translation of Ticknor's great and celebrated work by M. Magnabal. Among the works on French literature, the *French Moralists* (*Moralistes Français*), by the late M. Prévost-Paradol, member of the French Academy. Among the works on general and comparative philology, the translation, by M. Bréal, professor at the Collège de France, of the *Grammaire Comparée des Langues Indo-Européennes* of the illustrious Bopp.

On history we may cite the greatly-esteemed labours of M. Duruy, formerly minister of Public Instruction, upon the *History of Greece* (*Histoire Grecque*) and the *History of the Romans* (*Histoire des Romains*); of M. Wallon, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, upon *Joan of Arc and Richard II* (*Jeanne d'Arc et Richard II*); la *Table de Peutinger*, the publication of which M. Desjardins, member of the Institute, is now completing.

In philosophy, the works of the late Theodore Jouffroy and of the late Adolphe Garnier, members of the Institute; the works of Messrs. Adolphe Franck, Jules Simon, Charles Jourdain, and Caro, also members of the Institute.

In the mathematical sciences we will at least cite the names of Messrs. Joseph Bertrand, General Morin, Faye, Tresca, of the Academy of Sciences; Briot, Collignon, Cournot, Mascart, Ritt, Sonnet, honorary members either on active service in the *Enseignement Supérieur Scientifique* or in the High Administration of the University.

In physical and natural sciences : Messrs. Baillon, Delafosse, Gervais, Payen, Wurtz, of the Academy of Sciences.

VI

SPANISH EDITIONS

It is now but a few years since, that our house undertook to put into the hands of pupils who frequent the public establishments of Spain and the Republics of South America, translations in Spanish of our best elementary books. Our collection, highly appreciated from the very beginning, and of which certain works have already reached the enormous sale of more than a hundred thousand copies, is composed at present of about 150 volumes.

This number of volumes will, in a short time, be greatly increased by all our new publications, as well as by those in preparation.

VII

HACHETTE'S FRENCH EDUCATIONAL COURSE *

During the last few years, in which the importance of the study of the French language and literature has become more generally acknowledged in England, we

* J. B. LIPPINCOTT AND CO., Sole Agents for the United States

have issued in London a series of educational works, which has already become by far the most popular French school series.

The various volumes have been edited by gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession, including among others the Reverend Dr. P. H. E. Brette, Examiner in the University of London ; Jules Bué, M.A., French Lecturer at the Tylorian Institution, Oxford ; B. Buisson, Esq., M.A., First French Master at Charterhouse ; H. J. V. de Candole, M.A., Dr. Ph. ; H. Lallemand, B.-ès-L. French Lecturer at Owen's College, Manchester ; Alphonse Mariette, M.A., French Lecturer at King's College, London, and French Tutor to the children of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; Gustave Masson, B.A., Examiner in the University of London, and Assistant Master, Harrow School ; A. L. Meissner, Ph.D. and Professor of Modern Languages in the Queen's University, Ireland ; Francis Tarver, M.A., of Eton College, etc., etc.

Our publications have been adopted in almost all the Public Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools. They have also a large sale in Australia, Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope. Some of our volumes have been selected as text books for the local examinations of the different universities in England and Ireland, and their quality and cheapness have caused a revolution among French school books in those countries.

We have already published in this Series :

SECTION I.—Grammars, Exercise Books, Dialogues, Correspondence, and Poetry. 10 volumes.

SECTION II.—Graduated French Readers. 5 volumes.

SECTION III.—Advanced French Readers, modern authors. 5 volumes.

SECTION IV.—French Classics and *Chefs-d'Œuvre du Théâtre Français*. 24 volumes.

And our list will be rapidly extended, so that it will

ultimately comprise not only French Grammars, Exercise Books, and the acknowledged masterpieces of Molière, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Beaumarchais, Piron, etc., but also choice specimens from the writings of some of the most distinguished modern authors.

II

GENERAL LITERATURE

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

GENERAL LITERATURE

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

I

CELEBRATED FRENCH WRITERS

The adoration with which the ancient writers have been regarded is well known; their works have been looked upon as sacred and their substance as the food of the mind.

It is the ambition and the glory of modern criticism to arrange in all their purity these old texts, and to render them accessible and penetrable by every shade of help that it is possible to bring to the better understanding of each particular writer, and as regards each work, a general notice of its own antiquity.

We were of opinion that the great French writers also merit the same homage and the same pains. They now, who belong to the past, have become ancient and classic writers. They are ancients because they represent society now no longer existing; they are classics in that

their purity of taste and the perfection of their style have made them the equals of the ancients.

We have already very much advanced in the publication of the great writers of the seventeenth century: *Malherbe*, *Corneille*, *Madame de Sévigné*, and *Racine* have been completely got through; *la Bruyère* is nearly finished; *La Rochefoucauld*, *Retz*, and *Molière* are about to appear; *La Fontaine*, *Pascal*, *Saint-Simon* are in the press, and *Boileau* is in preparation. For the execution of this important undertaking we have secured the services of some of the most distinguished men of taste and learning, and the direction of the same has been entrusted to M. Ad. Regnier, member of the Institute.

Known to the learned world for the extent and exactness of his philological knowledge, M. Regnier unites with the same that keenness of mind, that superiority of taste, without which it would be vain to attempt a profound study of the *chefs-d'œuvre* written, it may be said for the most polished society the world has known.

All that it might be desirous to search for in perfect classical editions is found in this present publication: the text is of an absolute fidelity, based upon the best editions sent forth by the author, or taken from the most important and from the surest authorities. Various readings, with explanatory notes of all kinds; analytical tables; biographical studies; historical notices to each work; complete bibliographical notices—in short, a glossary to each writer, forming an exact repertory, in alphabetical order, of words, phrases, and expressions peculiar to the same. Our aim has been to follow the line opened by the French Academy when it proposed as subjects for prizes a glossary to *Molière* and a glossary to *Corneille*. The history of the French language, at the time of its greatest purity and perhaps of its greatest perfection, will be found complete in these dictionnaires.

Four have already appeared—viz., those of Malherbe, Corneille, Racine, and Madame de Sévigné.

Each volume issued on such conditions costs for its preparation from ten to twelve thousand francs. The writers of the seventeenth century alone will form a library of a hundred volumes, the issue of which will represent for us above a million francs. In this outlay no calculation is made for the expense of the portraits drawn by M. Sandoz, after original authorities, and done with the greatest possible care.

II

COLLECTIONS IN 4to AND IN 8vo

LITERARY, HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE PUBLICATIONS

This series must be regarded particularly from the point of view of size, rather than from the manner of treating the different subjects. In any case instruction is the principal object of almost all the works composing it, which may be grouped under five different heads.

1st. Under the head of *Literature* may be put the fine and able translations of Schiller by M. Regnier, of Goëthe by M. Porchat, of Shakespeare by M. Emile Montégut ; an edition of the works of M. de Lamartine ; the *Littérature Anglaise* of M. Taine, etc.

2nd. Under *History* we may mention the *Histoire de France racontée à mes petits-enfants*, 5 vols. in 8vo., by M. Guizot, a masterpiece, notwithstanding the modesty of its title, and which has been favoured by an immense demand ; the excellent and conscientious works of M.

Duruy, and particularly his *Greek History* (2 vols. in 8vo.), his *History of the Romans* (4 vols. in 8vo.); and the very curious work of M. Maxime Du Camp, entitled *Paris*. The *Paris* is a work which might be called an exact inventory of French modern civilization, studied in the city, which is the greatest expression of it; the *Contemporaries* of M. Taine; the *History of Duguesclin* of M. Luce; the works of Messrs. Challamel, Dargaud, Fustel de Coulanges, Trognon, Wallon, etc.

3rd. In *Philosophy* and *Political Economy* we need simply mention the names of Messrs. Jules Simon, Caro, de Laveleye, Taine, Cournot, Foucher de Careil.

4th. In the *Sciences* we will call the attention of our readers to the magnificent *Histoire des Plantes*, by M. Baillon, which is to form about eight volumes in large 8vo., to contain 4,000 wood engravings arranged according to the text, and to the works treating on popular science, by Messrs. Figuier, Flammarion, Guillemin, Frédol, Gervais, Pouchet, Reclus, etc.

III

GREAT DICTIONARIES

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the necessity of works in lexicography at the present day, or upon what our establishment has been able to effect in the right direction under this head. It was from our house that, in 1842, went forth the model of this kind of works, which contained in one single volume an entire library. We refer to the *Bouillet*.

We have at the present time twelve large Encyclopædical Dictionaries finished ; five are publishing or are in the press ; three are preparing. Each of these voluminous works represents from ten to twenty years of labour and an outlay of from 150,000 to 250,000 francs. The *Great Dictionary of the French Language*, by M. Littré, and the *Botanical Dictionary* of M. Baillon, form exceptions again, for M. Littré's work exceeds by a large amount the greater of the figures cited.

To his *Universal Dictionary of History and Geography* M. Bouillet joined a *Universal Atlas of History and Geography*, forming a sequel to the preceding work, and a *Dictionary of Universal Sciences, Literature, and Arts*. Devoted specially to history, M. Ludovic Lalaune prepared an *Historical Dictionary of France*, M. l'Abbé Martigny a *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, M. Vapereau a *Dictionary of Contemporaries* ; in Geography, M. Ad. Joanne a *Geographical Dictionary of France* (a volume of 2,430 pages, with double columns), and Messrs. Meissas and Michelot a *Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Geography*. For the Sciences, M. Sonnet has produced a *Dictionary of Applied Mathematics* ; for the infinite variety of the necessities of every-day life, M. Belèze has issued a *Universal Dictionary of Every-day Life, for Town and Country*. Lastly must again be mentioned, for the French language, the admirable monument raised by M. Littré, the great Dictionary which is the glory of French philology. Two abridged editions of this latter work have already been issued.

Such is a glance at the great dictionaries which for the most part have for several years past been already in use by so many.

Hereafter we speak in greater detail of those that will follow. We will, however, mention here the *Dictionary of Chemistry Pure and Applied*, by M. Wurtz (of the Institute), which will be completed in a few months : a

profoundly scientific work, in which the illustrious professor to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris sets forth in conjunction with other distinguished members the present state of chemical knowledge and the principal applications of chemistry to the arts and industry.

IV

MIXED LIBRARY

(BIBLIOTHÈQUE VARIÉE)

In the above all may be found united, or perhaps better, mixed. It is everybody's library. Æschylus may be found placed side by side with M. About, M. Topffer with Ossian, and M. Cherbuliez as a companion with Dante. We have just cited the names of contemporaries who belong to the literature of fiction, and indeed in this series it is that we assign such literature a place. But we have also determined to bear in mind the maxim our house received from its founder, so that the novels, which form but a small portion of the *Mixed Library*, have been chosen with the greatest care in order that they might prove pleasing to persons of purely literary taste. On the other hand, along side of romantic narrations (and the name of their authors is alone sufficient to guarantee them as works of style and taste), the *Mixed Library* offers to its readers, in a catalogue comprising more than 500 vols., the translation of almost all the great writers of the Greek and Roman periods, as well as the great modern poets of other lands—Dante and Shakespeare, Ossian and Byron (Goethe and Schiller will shortly appear);

excellent editions of the memoirs of Saint-Simon and the letters of Madame de Sévigné; Year-Books, now become popular, such as those of M. Figuier for the Sciences, or of M. Vivien de Saint-Martin for Geography; books of travels, such as those of M. Marmier, of M. l'Abbé David, and of Madame Pfeiffer—in fine, all that can constitute the basis of a good *mixed library*, wherein are found the greatest works of the greatest minds, and in France the most original and the most popular—Hugo, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, Jules Simon, Prévost-Paradol, Taine, Saintine, etc. Thus is formed what may be called everybody's library, or as it would have been called in the seventeenth century, a *gentleman's library*.

V

POPULAR EDITIONS

We spoke a little above of the motto of our establishment and of the rigorous obligation we had imposed upon ourselves in being faithful to it. We would desire to say that it is in respect to *Popular Editions* that we have particularly borne the point in question in mind. We have believed it impossible to undertake a work, the object of which is teaching, better than that which puts within the reach of the humblest fortune the greatest masterpieces or the most useful writings; and we believe that we made a step toward real progress in offering Bossuet, Corneille, Fénelon, La Fontaine, Molière, Montesquieu in compact editions, each volume of which costs but little above a franc. It is the counterpart of our collection of the great writers of France.

Besides, we have not confined ourselves to the *great writers* alone, far from it. A considerable space in the library of popular editions has been reserved for the translations of the best novels from other countries. It is instruction that we have been willing particularly to offer to Frenchmen, who are accustomed to the accusation of being, with respect to the intellectual production of other peoples, either indifferent, ignorant, or disdainful. It shall not, therefore, be any fault of ours, as regards romance at least, if they remain in their ignorance or contempt. England has furnished us besides the masters such as Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, and Wilkie Collins, with the charming works of Lady Fullerton, Miss Brontë (Currer-Bell), and Mrs. Gaskell. We have from Germany, Freytag, Gerstæcker, Hackländer, Hauff, Immermann, and Mügge ; from America, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Miss Cummins ; from Russia, Gogol, Pouschkine, Tourgueneff ; from the Netherlands, van Lennep ; from Denmark, Heiberg ; from Italy, Bersezio ; from Spain, Caballero. It is our ambition that no foreign work of fiction attaining any lasting success shall be published without its being translated and issued by us.

There is another subdivision in this series, which bears the character of a still more special teaching : it is that which figures in the catalogue headed, *Littérature populaire spécialement destinée aux ouvriers des villes et des campagnes (popular literature intended more especially for the working classes in town and country)*. We have made it our aim to publish under this head all that can be offered to this class of readers, whose education is, in communities where democracy holds the sway, of the greatest public interest, by healthy notions of religion, practical morality, political economy, history, geography, natural sciences, industry and literature. Our desire is that in it may be found all that may

stimulate to a love of duty, work and the country. To this end it was that were formed the *Cours d'économie industrielle*, consisting of lectures delivered by the members of the Philotechnic and Polytechnic Associations. Certain popular meetings have the same object in view. The *Morale pour tous* (*Morality for All*), by M. Franck; the *Conseils aux Ouvriers* (*Advice to Workmen*), by M. Barrau; the *Petite Histoire du Peuple Français* (the *Little History of the French People*), by M. Lacombe; the *Histoire de Trois Enfants Pauvres* (*History of Three Poor Children*), by M. Charton; the *Histoire de Quatre Ouvriers Anglais* (*History of Four English Workmen*), by M. Jonveaux; the *Life of Oberkampf*, the *Life of Oberlin*; the *Works of Franklin*; the Lives of Duguesclin, Joan of Arc, Bayard, Duguay-Trouin, Jean Bart, Hoche, President Lincoln, General Lee; Abridgments of the Great Voyages of the Nineteenth Century; the *Sun* (le *Soleil*), the *Moon* (la *Lune*), *Light* (la *Lumière*) and *Sound* (le *Son*), by M. Guillemin; the *Terrestrial Phenomena*, by M. Reclus; the little treatises by Messrs. C. Delon, Menault and V. Rendu, upon *Iron* (le *Fer*), *Farm Labourers* (les *Ouvriers de la Ferme*), *Market Gardening* (la *Culture Maraîchère*), and the *Poultry Yard* (la *basse cour*), and of Doctors Riant and Saffray upon *Coffee* (le *Café*), *Chocolate* (le *Chocolat*), *Tea* (le *Thé*), *Alcohol* (l'*Alcool*), *Tobacco* (le *Tabac*), and the *Field Remedies* (*Remèdes des Champs*).

VI

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

Our geographical publications would alone form an important business. Although in this great collection of books and maps we have introduced the greatest possible variety, although works may be found in it at all prices and upon every subject, from the most elementary to the most technical, the object we have had in view has been to give them all a common character; we wished to instruct, and the whole of the geographical collection contributes to this end—the extension of instruction.

We have, therefore, so disposed these publications that they may on the whole represent a graduated course of teaching in geography. They form a series which comprises works from the most elementary book that might be put into the hands of the youngest child to the greatest works of recent publication, and which bring before the reader the most recently explored parts of the world. In order to leave nothing to be desired in this series, and to answer every want, we have arranged our publications in categories.

The first is connected with elementary teaching, and contains the books, atlases, and all materials required by this division in teaching.

The second was intended for secondary teaching. It contains, besides the books and atlases, a certain number

of publications intended to extend the taste for geographical studies, and to present in an attractive form subjects of a more difficult character.

The third category is for fully-formed minds, for men of science and others. In it will be found works treating of the latest terrestrial observations, with respect to the earth's configuration, its productions, and its population. In this division we have introduced publications relative to the history of geographical sciences and the highly-finished publications which follow up day by day this history, furnishing the reader with every new fact of the present day.

I

We will begin by reference to the works of Madame Pape-Carpantier for young children. The great labours of this writer it is unnecessary to praise further. She is the honour of French pedagogy, and may be said to give it the power of bearing a comparison with pedagogy in other countries where the training of children has made the greatest progress. Applying her *Méthode Naturelle*, formed by the experience of more than a quarter of a century in teaching elementary geography, Madame Pape-Carpantier has written for us *First Notions of Geography and Natural History* (*Premières Notions de Géographie et d'Histoire Naturelle*), *First Notions upon a few Natural Phenomena* (*Des Premières Notions sur Quelques Phénomènes Naturels*), and *First Elements of Cosmography* (*Premiers Eléments de Cosmographie*), which is intended for the very youngest children.

For a somewhat more advanced age Messrs. Meissas and Michelot have executed a series of large wall-maps, with and without the names.

This first category is completed by a series of books and atlases, appropriate to all stages in teaching. The arrangement of it is in the hands of M. E. Cortambert, of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (section of maps and geographical collections).

Although the works of M. Joanne constitute a separate library, of which we shall speak at greater length hereafter, we feel compelled to mention them in this place, inasmuch as they are most closely connected with education.

The *Departmental Geographies of France*, published under his direction, comprise as many volumes as there are Departments. Each of these volumes, published at a moderate price, constitutes for each department a complete gazetteer, illustrated with elegant wood engravings.

II

The more secondary teaching of geography has seemed to be neglected in France, the more have we been disposed to make an effort to form a geographical library specially devoted to this branch of teaching.

The school editions, begun some forty years ago under the direction of M. Hachette, had brought about a complete revolution in the publication of classical works. We are now endeavouring to do for the teaching of geography what our school editions already have done for teaching in French, Latin and Greek.

M. Cortambert has written no less than sixteen different geographies, intended each of them for one of the degrees in secondary or special teaching. To each of these books is joined a corresponding atlas, which follows his instructions and renders them complete. This double series is summed up, and in some measure

condensed, into two dictionaries, the *Dictionary of History and Geography*, so popular, by Bouillet, and the *Universal Atlas of History and Geography* by the same author.

To secondary instruction belongs also the *Manual Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography*, by M. Vivien de Saint-Martin, the publication of which we are preparing. We shall speak further on of the *General Atlas* of this *savant*, a most considerable work, and one to which, for many years past, we have devoted the utmost attention. It behoves us, nevertheless, to mention that the Manual Atlas is but a reduction of the Great Atlas; and that though it is smaller and of more moderate expense, yet it is executed with the same fineness and with the same materials as the original.

All these works are most specially intended for instruction in schools. The satisfactory results that the methods of simplifying have been attended with have for a long time attracted our attention, and we have contributed in the greatest measure to the development of these methods. Forcibly struck with the part that iconography and good finish, as far as the work is concerned, play in books the object of which is to render the sciences more familiar, we have issued, in order that teaching may take a firmer hold, books of high style and finish, in which the illustrations alone form not a small part in education.

It was for this series that M. Elisée Reclus wrote *La Terre*, that M. Poiré wrote *La France Industrielle*. We also formed the idea of completing this series by adding to it a continuation of works which present in a fantastic form scenes from the history of the great periods in the world. M. Léon Cahun has given us in the *Adventures of Captain Magon* a picture of the world in the year 1000 A.D. We are preparing this year a work from the same author, which is a

restitution of Asia to the period of the Crusades and the Mongolian Conquests.

III

The department of publications interesting to fully-formed intelligences opens to us a much wider field than that of the publications intended to be useful in elementary and secondary instruction. In this section we are able to touch upon great enterprises, to speak of works of the nature of the encyclopædia, to bring out science by publications of the highest finish, to give to the literature of voyages its indispensable accompaniment of engravings, to produce complete gazetteers as much within the reach of persons enjoying their ease as well as of those whose minds are engrossed by study.

At the head of such a series and as a summary of the whole we have undertaken the publication of a real geographical encyclopædia, the new *Géographie Universelle*, by M. Elisée Reclus. In order to give to this encyclopædia its true sequel, we issue under the direction of M. Vivien de Saint-Martin a Universal Atlas of Modern, Ancient and Mediæval Geography.

The work of M. Reclus contains a great number of maps and illustrations. This work will certainly form an epoch in the history of geography. For the first time the face of the earth is presented to the public in a manner at once scientific and picturesque, so that in no sense does a part detract from the whole, nor does the colouring or the vivacity of the descriptions affect the niceness or the precision of the instruction part. The *New Universal Geography* will comprise no less than ten volumes, illustrated with 2,000 maps and more than 650

wood engravings, executed from photographs and from the most recent and authentic documents. The few proofs of the *Grand Atlas Universel* which occupied a place in the Geographical Exhibition of 1876 were received with great approbation. We will content ourselves with citing the appreciation of the most competent page in reference to geography, the *Mittheilungen* of Dr. A. Petermann. The importance of the Geographical Institute of Gotha is known to everybody, as also are the perfection of its geographical publications and especially its atlases, and the high authority of its criticism. "The Atlas in 95 sheets of M. Vivien de Saint-Martin," says the learned German *recueil*, "will be, when completed, a masterpiece of technical detail and artistic execution. It will be recognized as the finest work of this kind existing in France. Its execution is splendid." After this appreciation of so eminent a judge, we have but to say that the atlas will have required fifteen years of labour, and that it will have employed no less than fifty persons—artists, designers, engravers, etc.

The atlas of M. Vivien de Saint-Martin is not the only great work of this *savant* that we are preparing at the present time. The success attending the *Année Géographique* has induced us to ask him to undertake the preparation of two dictionaries of geography, ancient and modern, for which he has been preparing materials for above fifteen years. We are, therefore, now striving earnestly to bring out these two dictionaries, a considerable part of which is already in the press.

It is again in the *recueil* of Dr. Petermann that we meet with this recommendation of the works we publish under the direction of M. Joanne. "The Establishment Hachette has again issued the excellent Guides of M. Joanne, which form a collection of 103 volumes, and the *Dictionnaire Géographique, Administratif, etc., de la*

France, a work which everybody must admit all other nations might feel envious towards France for not having."

This collection has carried, it may be said, into every district and corner of Europe, the name of the able and indefatigable worker who directs it, and whose works have become, like those of Messrs. Murray, Baedeker, Appleton and Harper, the traveller's boon.

We will ask permission to be able to denote its most distinguished characteristics. It is not prepared simply for tourists, to furnish them with particular practical information of which they may have need, as for finding their way, procuring their quarters, their food, etc., or to enable them to visit with pleasure or profit whatever may suggest itself to their curiosity. These books are no less intended for studious readers than for travellers, and they constitute for each of the parts to which they are devoted a kind of general encyclopædia, comprising its political and statistical history, the history of the art, geography, industry, commerce, etc., of such country. The itineraries Joanne are foreign in nothing that may concern not only the tourist, but also the close reader, whose life may be passed in his library. Their place is therefore not in the travelling-trunk, but upon the shelves of the library; and they are perhaps unique in that they *may* be read without travelling, or read again after so doing.

Ten volumes are devoted to France alone, and to France entirely. It is the most precise and most complete work that has, up to the present, been undertaken upon France, and M. Joanne desired to reserve this task to himself particularly. Had the necessary information to travellers been the only object in view, our choice would have been confined to watering-places, winter resorts, fashionable localities, certain districts particularly known and much frequented, such as certain parts

of Auvergne or Dauphiné, the Pyrenees or the borders of the English Channel. But the object we had in view was a much higher one, for we wished to publish a description of the whole of France. This description, which comprises no less than 7,500 pages with double columns, is divided as follows :

1. *Paris*. One volume of 1,200 pages, illustrated with nearly 450 engravings. 2. The *Environs of Paris*. 3. *Bourgogne, Nivernais, Franche-Comté, Savoie*. 4. *Auvergne, Dauphiné, Provence, Bas-Languedoc*. 5. *Normandie*. 6. *Bretagne*. 7. *Loire et Centre*. 8. *Pyrénées*. 9. *Vosges et Ardennes*. 10. *Nord*.

To these ten volumes may be added an *Itinerary for Algeria*, comprehending Tell and the Great Sahara, by M. Piesse.

Another series of Itineraries, with fuller details and illustrations, is devoted to the lines of railway. For the foreigner we will cite the following volumes : *Belgique* and *Hollande*, by M. Du Pays, so long known for contributing to the *Illustration*, and for his authority in art questions ; *Grande-Bretagne* and *Irlande*, by M. Esquiros ; *Allemagne du Nord*, by M. Joanne ; *Suisse*, by M. Joanne, which is the best known and the most popular of all the works of M. Joanne, as well as the most complete work that exists upon Switzerland in any language in Europe ; *Espagne et Portugal*, by M. Germond de Lavigne ; *Italie*, by M. Du Pays ; *Orient*, by M. Emile Isambert, two volumes devoted, the one to Greece and Turkey in Europe, and the other to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey in Asia ; *Europe*, containing the principal matter of the foregoing volumes, with chapters devoted to Scandinavia and Russia, the only countries in Europe which are at the present time without special itineraries.

We endeavoured to define above the character of the particular merit of our collection. This merit, however,

has not at all times been without its inconvenience: the volumes were not sufficiently portable. Tourists setting apart but a few days or even weeks for their excursions justly complained of the size and weight of the books, which however they never found sufficiently developed on returning. Hence, we did not in the least hesitate to publish a second collection, intended, not precisely to supersede the first, but to serve rather as an auxiliary to it. This second collection, called the *Diamond Guides* (*Guides Diamant*) comprehends already thirty volumes. Each volume is richly printed upon light and strong paper, manufactured expressly for the collection, which, though containing a mass of practical information and numerous maps, may find a place in the smallest pocket.

An important improvement has been made, nevertheless, during the last few years in the second collection of the *Guides Joanne*.

The general and practical information (conveyances, hotels, etc.,) which previously was scattered throughout each guide, and at the head of each chapter treating of any particular locality, is now carefully brought together at the end of the volume. This information, which often varies during the space of one season, is re-edited, revised, and reprinted each year. Travellers should therefore look for the same whenever the occasion requires, not in the text itself of the guide, but in the alphabetical table at the end of the volume.

Up to the present narratives of voyages have been published separately, without connection and without being illustrated with original engravings, which are certainly more useful in this place than anywhere else. And yet how many illustrious travellers of late years have contributed to augment the stock of our knowledge of geography! How many pioneers have opened the ways to new lands! How many clever observers have

given us right ideas of countries little known or almost quite unknown ! Livingstone, Stanley, Baker, Speke, Burton, Palgrave, Schweinfurth, Vambéry, Hayes, Payer, Koldewey, Warburton have explored the globe from the Equator to the Poles ; from the Meridian which passes at Melbourne to that which crosses Chicago. Our desire has been to put before the public the original accounts of these great modern explorations, and to form a library of complete travels of the present day, and, improved by iconography, to be issued from the most authentic documents. In order to put each of these advantages in science within the reach of everybody, we publish along with the work itself two abridgments : the one for youth, which forms part of the *Rose Library* ; the other for workmen in towns and provinces, and which figures in our popular library.

Among our publications of travels we will cite the *Voyage d'Exploration dans l'Indo-Chine*, by the much-lamented naval officer, Francis Garnier, one the scientific results of which are of the greatest value. We have spared nothing that might contribute in giving to the discoveries of Francis Garnier the renown they merit : 158 wood engravings, twelve maps, ten plans, two etchings, ten chromo-lithographs, four lithographs, with three tints, and thirty-one lithographs with two tints bring before the reader the countries the explorer has made known and opened to civilization.

A publication such as that of the travels of Francis Garnier, in which there were necessarily a great number of unpublished documents to produce, presented considerable difficulties of execution. We have, however, succeeded in completing it. The opportunity of offering a counterpart was offered us by M. Grandidier, whose discoveries at Madagascar are already well known to the learned world. We are glad to be able to offer our aid to this explorer. His important works, the publication

of which he is preparing at the present time, will form about twenty volumes in 4to., and contain 390 chromolithographs and 450 prints.

As a continuation of these books of travels and voyages, comes a series in which description performs a greater part than discovery, and which finishes by forming a complete tableau of the most remarkable parts of the world. Thus we have published the *Japon illustré*, by M. Humbert; *l'Inde des Rajahs*, by M. Rousselet; *Londres illustré*, by Gustave Doré; *Rome*, by Francis Wey and described by Louis Enault. These four works alone contain more than 1,500 engravings. They may be called albums, in which the greatest artists have given their interpretation of the most authentic documents, and who frequently have drawn from nature. They are works the text of which, the work of the most skilful observers and writers of repute, serves as a frame to a representation, exact almost as photography, of the places described.

We have not, however, been satisfied in reproducing and in illustrating accounts of voyages: we wished to be able to follow them up daily, to which end we established an illustrated journal, *Le Tour du Monde*, which publishes periodically and regularly the accounts of discoveries or anything whatever that may constitute news connected with the surface of the earth.

Le Tour du Monde is now in its sixteenth year of publication. The first fifteen years contain a hundred voyages, or accounts of travels, and engravings to represent almost the amount of 2,000,000 fr. In France this publication enjoys a circulation of twenty thousand copies. Abroad it is partly or entirely translated into English, German, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish. Sweden and Russia borrow extensively from it. As Dr. Jos. Chavanne declared in his report upon the Geographical Exhibition of 1876 to the Geographical Society of

Vienna, *Le Tour du Monde* is a publication "which is without an equal in England or in Germany."

In summing up, we may say that during the last few years we have formed a collection of all the materials necessary in teaching geography suitable to all ages, to all requirements, conditions, and classes, and in which may be found books from the most elementary one costing 15 c. (3 cents) to that of 50 fr., and to the scientific volume of 200 fr.

To our publications we have given such an order as will enable us to work with the progress of science, and we are happy to have succeeded in giving them the character of being equal to the rising events of the day, a character that progress and modern civilization so imperiously impose.

VII

ILLUSTRATED WORKS

We now come to a series of publications which forms one of the most considerable branches of our business (we have already spent many millions of francs in it), and also one of the most distinctive features to which our establishment lays claim.

These publications may be divided into three sections:

1st. Children's books.

2nd. Works intended to render the sciences familiar to the masses.

3rd. Highly-finished works.

I. CHILDREN'S BOOKS

We will mention in the first place the *Journal de la Jeunesse*, intended for children from ten to fifteen years of age, the success of which, after four years' existence, is confirmed more and more every day. For the *Journal de la Jeunesse* have been brought together a number of distinguished contributors and writers whose object is to be useful to youth, and among whom we may mention Madame J. Colomb, Mlle. Z. Fleuriot, Madame de Witt (who formerly was Mlle. Guizot); Messrs. L. Cahun, J. Girardin, Muller, Rousselet, etc.

The publications for children are formed of four distinct classes: The Rose Library, the Library in 8vo. for the use of the youth, the Albums, and miscellaneous works.

The *Bibliothèque Rose* is itself divided into three series.

The two first, which all French children know so well, whose popularity has been the cause of an immense sale, are in a great measure composed of original works, written specially for our house. Some thirty volumes are, however, borrowed from the old French writers, such as Perrault, Madame d'Aulnay, or Berquin; or from foreign writers, such as Miss Edgeworth or the brothers Grimm.

None of these volumes can, however, surpass in popularity among young readers or in real merit the stories of Mesdames de Ségur, Pape-Carpantier, Carraud, J. Gouraud, Sandras, and Mlle. Z. Fleuriot, as well as a number of other interesting writers, whose names we regret being unable to give here.

The third series, of a character in which the *instructive* part prevails over the amusing, is intended for young people of from fourteen to eighteen years of age. It counts already some thirty-six volumes, and we propose

giving it as great a share as possible of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of human thought, of travels and history, at the same time taking fully into account the first of all rules to be borne in mind with respect to youth—namely, the respect which is due to it. Thus it is that allowing for certain necessary alterations, we can in all safety place in the hands of our young readers of both sexes, not only Homer and Virgil, but also *Don Quixote*, *Gil Blas*, Molière, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Xavier de Maistre; the quintessence, so to speak, of those accounts of travels which occupy a place in our larger collections, and a certain number of abridgments of the great historians, ancient and modern, comprising in this last class writers of chronicles and memoirs.

The collection in 8vo. for the use of young persons, begun a few years ago, scarcely consists of more than thirty volumes, by different writers of reputation, and among whom we may mention with their works: *La Fille de Carilès*, by Madame Colomb; *M. Nostradamus*, by Mlle. Fleuriot; *Une Sœur*, by Madame de Witt; *Les Braves Gens*, by J. Girardin; *La Nature et ses Trois Règnes*, by M. Saintine. In this collection very much has been borrowed from English literature, since, besides an excellent translation of *Tom Brown's School Days*, are seen the works, edited for the use of young people, of the celebrated travellers, Baker, Hayes, and Stanley.

We will mention also in this first section the Trim Albums—the albums prepared in chromo-typography, and united under the title of *Magasin des Petits Enfants*.

The volumes in these different series are illustrated by our most celebrated artists, Messrs. Gustave Doré, Bertall, A. de Neuville, E. Bayard, etc., and with a richness in the engravings which renders the lowness of the price remarkable.

II. WORKS INTENDED TO RENDER THE SCIENCES FAMILIAR TO THE MASSES.

Few books meet, as much as those we are now going to speak of, the wants and tendencies of a century which is pre-eminently the age of science and industry.

The *Bibliothèque des Merveilles*, which possesses at present about eighty volumes, richly illustrated and of intrinsic merit, joined to very elegant binding, forms alone a perfect encyclopædia at an extremely low price.

The *Tableau de la Nature*, by M. Louis Figuier (nine volumes in large 8vo., with several thousand engravings), which is highly recommended from the interesting nature of the subject dwelt upon, and the great reputation of the author, is suited to persons of limited means.

Next comes a series of works which, for the advantages of science, enjoys all that the art of typography can produce, and the finish of which is so attractive, that notwithstanding their high price, they run as rapidly out of print as those not nearly so expensive. It was for this series that M. Flammarion wrote the *Atmosphère*; M. Frédel, the *Monde de la Mer*; M. Amedée Guillemin, the *Ciel* and the *Phénomènes de la Physique*; Messrs. Glaisher, Flammarion, de Fonvielle and Tissandier, *Les Voyages Aériens*; M. Ponchet, *L'Univers*, *Les Infiniment Grands* and *Les Infiniment Petits*; M. Elisée Reclus, *La Terre*; M. Simonin, *La Vie Souterraine* and *Les Pierres*, and M. Poiré, *La France Industrielle*; M. Jules Quicherat, the *Histoire du Costume en France*; M. Jacquemart, the *Histoire de la Céramique*.

III. BOOKS OF HIGH FINISH

In the first rank among these great books should be placed our folio edition of the *Holy Gospels*.

We undertook this edition in 1860 with the intention of making of it, from the beauty of the text and the importance of the plates with which we were to embellish it, our greatest publication.

We therefore ordered at once designs and plates of M. Bida.

Without ever having performed any other part but that of designer, M. Bida has been looked upon for a long time past as one of the greatest of masters in his art. No brush may be said to execute with more form, grandeur, or style than does the pencil of M. Bida. The nature of his talent and the circumstances connected with his life would seem to have fitted him in a more remarkable manner for the undertaking of the work in question than it would have been possible to desire.

M. Bida knew the East particularly from having resided there at various different periods ; and he undertook to make another journey to this part of the world before commencing this work, after which he began his task, an occupation which employed him ten years. He completed the hundred and twenty-eighth and last drawing just at the time of the declaration of the war of 1870.

The reproduction of these drawings was an important matter. We decided to put the same under the direction of a clever and well-known painter, M. Edmond Hédouin, who, as fast as he completed his part of each drawing, transferred the same for execution to one of the most celebrated etchers. Thus they worked together for eleven years.

For the printing of the text, we desired to have new characters expressly for the work. M. Rossigneux, a great lover of books as well as a distinguished draughtsman, undertook to trace the borders, and M. Viel-Cazal the stamps. The type was produced by the *Fonderie Générale*.

The drawings and all the ornamental parts, numbering 290, titles of pages, heads of chapters, headings and tail-pieces are also by M. Rossigneux. Employment of the human figure, reserved for the large plates, was not allowed him.

Sufficient has been said to notify to what an extent the difficulties of his work were increased, and we may leave it for *connoisseurs* to judge with what talent and with what triumph they have been overcome.

The copper-plate engraving of these 290 drawings, intrusted to M. Gaucherel, one of our most eminent engravers, was an operation of the most delicate kind. It gave M. Gaucherel and his able assistants eight years' occupation.

Whilst these works were going on we were occupied in the matter of choosing a translation of the Holy Gospels. M. Wallon, perpetual secretary of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*, had just published one, taken from the works of Bossuet. We endeavoured to seek protection under this great name, and M. Wallon liberally gave the sanction of his authority.

The impression, begun in 1869, continued more than four years. It presented two distinct operations : 1st, the typographical impression in two colours, titles and borders in red, with the text in black ; 2nd, the printing in copper plate, and in the text, of the ornamental work, titles, headings to chapters, headings to pages and tail-pieces.

This mixture of three different impressions (red, black, and copper-plate engraving) could not be borne by an imperfect work.

M. Claye afforded us the advantage of his long experience and of his skill in typographical printing, and this part of the work was executed on his premises under the special direction of M. Viel-Cazal.

The copper-plate engraving, what with the etchings

from the designs of M. Bida, and the ornamental parts, engraved from the designs of M. Rossigneux, presented difficulties as great and required even more time than the typographical impression itself. Indeed, to obtain an exact impression of each ornament in the place reserved for it by the printing and without the misplacing of the same, even to the hundredth part of an inch, it required more than ordinary skill and care. M. Salmon, assisted by Messrs. Hédouin and Viel-Cazal, finished his task and overcame all difficulties.

We are able to add that the European press was unanimous in declaring this magnificent edition of the Gospels "the *chef-d'œuvre* of French book-work in the nineteenth century."

By the side of the Gospels may be placed with pride the Book of Ruth, printed in the same form and with the same type; as also may be the seven folio volumes, illustrated by Gustave Doré, which we had previously issued.

The *Hell* of Dante was the first which appeared. This magnificent volume contains seventy-six grand compositions engraved upon wood, which commenced the reputation of the celebrated artist, and which procured him the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

Atala came next, with forty-four compositions, for the most part admirable landscapes.

Don Quixote (in two volumes), with three hundred and seventy compositions.

The *Fables of La Fontaine* (two volumes), with eighty compositions and five hundred chapter-headings or tail-pieces.

Lastly, the *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* of Dante, in one volume, containing sixty-five large compositions, and completing our grand edition of the *Divine Comedy*.

We will speak, but in order to remind our readers, of the *Idyls* of Tennyson and of *London*, also illustrated

by Gustave Doré, and originally produced with great care by English publishers.

We beg to be permitted to mention, among the number of our publications of superior finish in 4to., and richly illustrated, the *Travels* of M. Francis Garnier in *Indo-China*; of M. Aimé Humbert in *Japan*; of M. Marcoy *Across Southern America (à Travers l'Amérique du Sud)*; of M. L. Rousselet, *In India, among its Native Princes (l'Inde des Rajahs)*, as well as the *Spain (Espagne)* of Baron Davilliers, and the *Rome* of M. Francis Wey, the text and engravings of which works have obtained for them an immense success.

III

WORKS

IN COURSE OF EXECUTION

WORKS

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This notice would be very incomplete if we did not add a few lines concerning the principal works which are in course of preparation. Indeed, an important business house cannot be appreciated solely upon the works it has already sent forth ; it is necessary to take into account those it is about issuing—those which show the nature of its present activity.

In this present brief review, we will in particular confine ourselves to works the completion of which is close at hand.

We will treat in the first place of the great geographical publications, the titles of which we have already given above.

I

WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

BY M. VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN

Honorary President of the Geographical Society of Paris, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Berlin and the Geographical Societies of Saint-Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rio-de-Janeiro, New York, etc.

I. UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

This Dictionary will contain, upon an entirely new plan, the description of all countries and peoples, as well as the nomenclature of all remarkable localities in the world, after official documents, ancient and modern accounts, and all modern works on topography, hydrography, ethnography, archæology, etc.

It may safely be said that since the beginning of the present century geography has been completely changed; it has changed on account of the innumerable explorations, that have furrowed both land and sea; on account of the strictly scientific character of these explorations; and on account of the great and important studies which have resulted from them. No dictionary up to the present has brought the science fully to light: to strip the enormous mass of writings of every kind treating of this science, as narrations, notices, special collections, academical memoirs, was an undertaking sufficient to deter the most profound and the most courageous: it was the work of a lifetime, of a long and laborious lifetime.

The author of the present work has sacrificed to it the whole of his life. Thirty years of study, of assi-

duous reading, preparatory work, and more than fifteen years principally devoted to the editing of the Dictionary, have scarcely sufficed to complete the undertaking.

The impression of the Dictionary has begun, and the first numbers are now on sale.

The work will form when complete two large volumes in 4to., printed in three columns.

II. UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL GEOGRAPHY

This Dictionary will comprise Greek and Latin Classical Geography, Byzantine Geography, Slavonic Geography, the Geography of Chronicles up to the time immediately preceding modern times, Biblical Geography and the other branches of ancient Oriental, Armenian, Arabian, and Sanscrit Geography, taken from oriental sources and arranged after a new plan.

The author would have accomplished but the half of his undertaking if he had not caused the modern dictionary to be followed by an ancient one.

By renewing the geography of the globe, by marking with precision the topography of the Old World, the explorations and the studies of the present day have at once changed almost entirely the basis of the geographies of the past. Twice laureat of the Academy of Inscriptions in questions of Ancient and Oriental Geography, author of numerous memoirs treating of a great number of particular places, the author has been preparing for a long time for the work he is now terminating. His Dictionary will comprise for the Greek, Latin, and Sacred Geography the complete summary of all the best authorities we have, with the Geography of Medals and Inscriptions; and for all the other branches of ancient geography, as well the East as the West, all that can

prove interesting connected with historical, archæological and ethnographical studies. The nomenclature, arranged after a new plan, will be completed by a recapitulation upon each point and each question of the modern labours that have fixed them or brought them to light, accompanied with a complete reference of the authorities.

This Dictionary will form a fine volume of the same size as, and printed with the same type as, the Universal Dictionary of Modern Geography.

III. UNIVERSAL ATLAS OF MODERN, ANCIENT, AND MEDIÆVAL GEOGRAPHY

IN 95 SHEETS, SIZE LARGE ROYAL (66 CENTIMETRES BY 55), ENGRAVED
UPON COPPER BY THE BEST ARTISTS,
WITH AN ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL TEXT

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF M. VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN

The Atlas forms a natural and indispensable accompaniment to these two dictionaries ; it is to them the graphical expression, as the Dictionaries are the descriptive development, of the maps. They are but three terms of, so to speak, one doctrinal body.

We advance nothing here upon the construction of maps. For Europe, as for several countries, it has only been necessary to reduce, by the employment of skilful designers, the large topographical atlases ; for the greater part of the other countries out of Europe maps have been prepared by M. Vivien de Saint-Martin himself, from the materials furnished him by the travellers. The Atlas comprises three great divisions—Present Geography, Physical and Political Geography ; the Mediæval Geography and Ancient Geography, conformably to the list at the top of the Atlas. We need not dwell upon the execution of the material part

of the work. This may be judged of from the specimens to be seen now in so many places. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to say, without disrespect for the great merit and fine execution of atlases which do honour to Germany, that up to the present none have presented to the same degree the artistic perfection that ours has attained, the honour of which, in a great measure, is due to M. Etienne Collin, the most eminent of our topographical engravers.

The Atlas will contain about a hundred maps. It will appear in numbers. The first has already been issued.

II

UNIVERSAL DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY

BY M. ELISÉE RECLUS

M. Elisée Reclus undertook to give, by means of a Geography, the description of every country in the world, and to give also the orography and hydrography, both maritime and fluvial ; to notice the most important facts with respect to its flora and fauna ; to point out the different races which dwell and labour in each country, and to treat of the present situation of the country, its agriculture, industry, commerce ; its moral and intellectual condition ; its political constitution and administrative divisions. This immense work will form no less than from ten to twelve large volumes in 8vo., royal size, and will contain about 600 plates, representing types, landscapes, and monuments ; and 2,000 *cartes*, either profiles

or diagrams. The great erudition of the author, the extent of his labours, and his rare talent as a writer secure the success of this new work. The first volume, which was issued last year, immediately sold to as many as 29,000 copies.

III

MADAGASCAR

PHYSICAL, NATURAL, AND POLITICAL HISTORY

By M. E. GRANDIDIER

M. Grandidier has made several journeys to Madagascar between the years 1865 and 1870. He has crossed the island from west to east three times, and has visited more than 1,500 miles of coast. His numerous astronomical, geodesic, and meteorological observations; his discovery of more than fifty species of vertebræ; the close study he made of the races accumulated and crossed at Madagascar; and, lastly, his labouring conjointly with other illustrious *savants*, give his great work, which will form about twenty volumes in 4to., containing about 350 chromo-lithographs and 450 plates in black, an interest and a value quite exceptional.

IV

TRAVELS

Among our next publications of travels we will remark our magnificent illustrated edition of the *Promenade autour du Monde*, by Baron de Hübner ; a *Voyage in Greece*, by M. H. Belle ; translations of the last work of M. Hepworth Dixon, "*The White Conquest*," of the *Polar Expedition* of Tegetthoff ; the *Travels in China*, of W. Thomson, etc.

V

DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

FROM THE TEXTS AND MONUMENTS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. CHARLES DAREMBERG
AND EDM. SAGLIO

This dictionary is the faithful picture of the public and private life of the Ancients according to authors whose testimony is scrupulously cited, and by the reproduction of monuments by numerous figures, in every case where art can assist in rendering their explanation more clear. In it will be found recorded the most recent discoveries in archæology and of the most special and interesting labours of learned Frenchmen and foreigners. Every authority is given by means of foot-notes, and every

article is followed by bibliographical notices, mentioning the special works, reports, or dissertations that have been published on the subject. The drawings have been produced from the monuments themselves, or from most faithful copies. We may be authorised to say that this dictionary is, from the execution of its material part, as well as from its great scientific value, far superior to any publication of the kind hitherto known.

It will consist of about twenty parts, of twenty printed sheets each (3,200 pages, with double columns). Three or four parts will be issued each year. The first four parts are on sale.

VI

BOTANICAL DICTIONARY

By M. BAILLON

Professor of Medical Botany to the Faculty of Medicine at Paris

The Botanical Dictionary will form from 3,000 to 4,000 pages in 4to., printed in small type, with double columns, and will contain about 10,000 figures. It is intended, not to give upon every word employed in botany (the number of which is very considerable) a complete dissertation even to the minutest details, but simply to present for each of these words a ready and precise definition, to make the facts generally known summarily, by referring at all times the reader desirous of investigating thoroughly into such and such a question to the most special, the most recent, or the most complete works treating of this subject.

The application of botany to cultivation, industry, domestic economy, and medicine is particularly insisted upon throughout the work. All useful plants are noticed, as well as those that at the same time are suited to the ornamentation of parks and gardens, as are also those which are pernicious to man and animals. All questions of anatomy and vegetable physiology are summarised, so as to make known the present state of science upon these questions as well as the opinion of the most competent and distinguished botanists. The Dictionary is intended not only to give to persons in general all necessary information with respect to botanical terms, but also to become the *vade mecum* and the repertory of botanists by profession.

The name of the writer is alone sufficient recommendation in attestation of the value of this Dictionary. The first parts are issued.

VII

DICTIONARY OF LITERATURE

BY G. VAPEREAU

This Dictionary contains articles upon all historical questions, as well as theoretical and critical ones relating to literature in general and to the literatures of all nations, whether ancient or modern ; the definition of literary terms ; the theory of genera, their rules and their divers transformations ; the enumeration of the principal works referring to them ; the biographies of authors, a very succinct biography respecting the events of their lives, and as complete as possible for the notice

and study of their works; the enumeration and, when there is good occasion, the analysis of the works, with the notice of learned men—philosophers, theologians, doctors, publicists, travellers, etc.—in short, bibliographical information upon the books most useful to consult in the study of any school of writers or of an individual author upon the principal editions of important works, their character, value, scarcity, and even upon the unpublished manuscripts preserved in public depôts.

The Dictionary forms one volume in royal 8vo., and contains about 2,000 pages, printed in double columns, and will be issued before the end of the Exhibition.

VIII

HISTORY OF JOSEPH

ILLUSTRATED BY BIDA

The history of Joseph, which will contain twenty large etchings, from drawings by M. Bida, and which will be illustrated with fine headings and tail-pieces, will be worthy of a place by the Holy Gospels and the Book of Ruth. We shall exhibit three specimens of the etchings.

IX

ORLANDO FURIOSO

TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH, AND ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ

If ever artist, from the vivacity and force of his imagination, the infinite resource of his pencil, has been

worthy of measuring himself with Ariosto, it is certainly Gustave Doré. We sincerely hope that the edition of *Orlando Furioso*, the impression of which we shall shortly begin, in the same size as our large editions of Dante and Cervantes, will be received as one of the most original works, as well as one of the most striking, that has as yet resulted from the fecund imagination of our artists.

X

THE GREAT WRITERS OF FRANCE

Our attention is constantly directed to the issue of the great French writers, and we are pushing forward at the present time Retz, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, Molière, etc.

Before the end of the year we shall have issued the first volumes of the *Fables de la Fontaine*; those also of the *Lettres Provinciales* of Pascal, re-edited by Faugère, and now waited for with much patience; and the grand and last edition of the *Mémoires de Saint-Simon*, the commentary of which, the great work of M. Cheruel, is now completely terminated.

XI

LEARNED EDITIONS

OF THE PRINCIPAL LATIN AND GREEK CLASSICS

The publication of our learned editions in 8vo. is followed up in the two classical languages. M. Benoist is engaged upon *Cæsar* and *Horace*; M. Boissier, professor to the College de France, *Sallust*; M. Jacob, *Tacitus*; M. de Parnajon, *Phædrus*, the fabulist; Messrs. Ch. Aubert, A. Noël, and Emile Charles are conjointly at work with *Cicero*, and M. Henri Weil is engaged with *Demosthenes*.

XII

VARIOUS WORKS

We will confine ourselves to the enumeration, under this heading, of a certain number of various publications, which, though they merit particular mention, space will not allow of our noticing at any considerable length. Such are—

L'Histoire du Mobilier, by M. A. Jacquemart; illustrated by his son, M. J. Jacquemart, the celebrated etcher.

L'Histoire de la Gravure (History of the Art of Engraving), by M. Georges Duplessis, illustrated by heliographic reproductions from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of this very interesting art.

L'Histoire d'Angleterre (History of England), edited by Madame de Witt, from the notes and plans of M. Guizot, her father, and richly illustrated.

A History of Florence, by M. Perrens.

Several volumes of the collection of the Universal History, published under the direction of M. Victor Duruy, which already comprises twenty-three volumes. The following are the titles of new works in preparation: *Histoire de l'Autriche (History of Austria)*, by M. Léger; the Histories of *Germany* and *Prussia*, by M. Lavissee; of *Russia*, by M. Rambaud; of the *United States of America*, by M. Moireau; of *Spain*, by M. Drapeyron; *Histoire de la Littérature Allemande (History of German Literature)*, by M. Bossert; *Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise (History of English Literature)*, by M. Augustin Filon; *Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole (History of Spanish Literature)*, by M. Magnabal.

In short, more than two hundred other volumes, forming part of the different collections, as, Bibliothèque Variée, Guides Joanne, Editions Populaires, Bibliothèque Rose, Bibliothèque des Merveilles, etc., all which it would be too long to enumerate in this place.

Thus a glance has been cast at our two catalogues. We have brought before the eyes of the reader in a very limited manner the principal works which form the subject of them. In other words, we have, in some measure, offered him a few specimens of our numerous productions. It has been seen that our ambition is to bring instruction within the reach of the humblest classes, and of the least exercised of intelligences, as well as to offer greater resources to higher and more cultivated

minds, to second the aspirations of the learned, whose end is to attain for the recompense of their labours the pinnacle of Science.

Our publications have met all requirements, and in the same measure as they were found to exist. Thus we have founded a house, upon the commercial importance of which we will, in conclusion, offer a few details.

The annual receipts from sales stand at fifteen millions of francs.

Above fifty thousand parcels are dispatched to all parts of the globe in the course of the year.

Two hundred and fifty persons are employed in forwarding our trade in the vast establishment situated on the Boulevard Saint-Germain.

We have issued more than four thousand different volumes, the work of eight hundred authors, whilst one hundred and fifty draughtsmen and two hundred engravers have conjointly applied their efforts to produce our illustrations.

No less than three thousand persons of all parts (authors, artists, producers, and workmen) are said to live by the works commanded by our establishment.



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